

Paper Reference(s)

**6765/51**

**(Incorporating Papers 5A, 5B and 5C)**

**Edexcel GCE**

**Psychology**

**Advanced**

**Unit Test 5**

**Tuesday 13 June 2006 – Morning**

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**Materials required for examination**

Answer Book (AB12)

**Items included with question papers**

Nil

### **Instructions to Candidates**

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In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title, the paper reference, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

The paper reference is 6765/51.

Answer ALL questions in Section 1, then answer ALL questions from ONE of the three Topics A, B or C in Section 2.

### **Information for Candidates**

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The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

The total mark for this paper is 72. Section 1 carries 36 marks. Each topic in Section 2 carries 36 marks. The final question on each topic (A3, B3 and C3) which is an essay question, is awarded up to 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication.

Calculators may be used.

### **Advice to Candidates**

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You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered.

Section 1 of this question paper is designed to give you the opportunity to make connections between different areas of Psychology and to use skills and ideas developed throughout the course in new contexts. You should include in your answers relevant information from the whole of your course, where appropriate.

You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, taking into account your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

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## Section 1: Research Methods

### Answer ALL questions in Section 1.

1. A recent study in Japan investigated whether wearing perfume can make you feel and look more confident. Thirty young women were filmed while they underwent a mock interview. Halfway through the 20 minute interview, a break was taken and half the women were sprayed once on the wrist with perfume. Afterwards, 18 female raters were asked to compare video clips of the interviews taken before and after the mid-way break. Crucially, the raters were unaware that half the women had been sprayed with perfume during the break.

The raters were asked to study the interviewees' body language, eye contact and so on, as closely as possible. Their ratings revealed that after the interview break, the women who were sprayed with perfume, but not the control group, reduced the amount of nervous movements they made. They were also judged to be more confident after the interview break than before it.

*Adapted from Higuchi, T. et al. (2005)*

- (a) (i) Which participant design is being used in this study? (1)
- (ii) Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of this design. (4)
- (b) Identify the **independent variable** and **dependent variable** in this study. (2)
- (c) Suggest a suitable one-tailed (directional) experimental hypothesis for this study. (2)
- (d) (i) Explain what is meant by the term operationalisation. (2)
- (ii) Why would the dependent variable be difficult to operationalise in this study? (2)
- (e) Why is it important to debrief participants in psychological investigations? (2)
- (f) Identify **one** confounding variable in this study and suggest how it may have affected the results. (3)
- (g) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of using interviews in psychology studies. (4)

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**(Total 22 marks)**

2. In your answers to this question you should include relevant information from the whole of your course, where appropriate.

If you own a mobile phone, how do you think you'd cope without it? A recent correlational study looked at the effect of depriving 300 volunteers of their phones for two weeks. The researchers looked for a relationship between how much the volunteers missed their phones and their levels of self confidence, as reported using a Likert scale questionnaire. Nearly 1 in 6 reported loss of appetite or depression. And a quarter confessed that being phoneless was a blow to their confidence that led to sexual problems with their partners.

*Adapted from New Scientist 15 February 2003*

- (a) (i) Name the sampling method used in this study. (1)
- (ii) Give **one** disadvantage of the sample used in this study. (1)
- (b) Explain how **one** BPS ethical guideline, other than debriefing, may be relevant to this study. (3)
- (c) Using a relevant example, explain what is meant by the following terms:
- (i) positive correlation. (2)
- (ii) negative correlation. (2)
- (d) Outline **one** advantage of using correlations in psychological research. (2)
- (e) (i) What statistical test should the researchers have used in this study? (1)
- (ii) What **two** pieces of information would have led the researchers to use this particular test? (2)

**(Total 14 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION 1: 36 MARKS**

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**Section 2: Applications of Psychology**

**Answer ALL questions from ONE of the three Topics A, B or C in this section.**

**Topic A:** Child Psychology

**Topic B:** Environmental Psychology

**Topic C:** The Psychology of Health

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

## Topic A: Child Psychology

Answer ALL questions.

A1.

- (a) Outline **two** possible effects of short term deprivation. (4)
- (b) Explain **one** way of minimising the effects of short term deprivation. (3)
- (c) Evaluate **one** study that looks at the effects of short term deprivation. (5)

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(Total 12 marks)

A2.

Developmental trends in childhood track changes over time and are important because they shape a child's future interactions with others.

*Adapted from Corsaro 1985*

- (a) Describe how peer relationships change as children get older. (4)
- (b) Outline **one** ethical problem which might arise when asking children to rate their peers. (2)
- (c) Outline **two** methodological problems psychologists may have in measuring children's popularity. (6)

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(Total 12 marks)

A3.

Discuss the cognitive–developmental approach to play.

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(Total 12 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR TOPIC A: 36 MARKS**

## Topic B: Environmental Psychology

Answer ALL questions.

### B1.

Stressors can be categorised in various ways and it's important to remember that what is stressful to one person may not be to another. Different coping responses may then be shown in an attempt to reduce discomfort.

*Adapted from Cave 1998*

- (a) Outline **one** psychological strategy for coping with environmental stress. (3)
- (b) Using psychological research, evaluate strategies for coping with environmental stress. (8)

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(Total 11 marks)

### B2.

- (a) Describe **one** study into the effect of crowding in animals. (5)
- (b) Outline **one** ethical issue raised by research into crowding in humans and/or animals. (2)
- (c) Discuss practical issues raised by research into crowding in humans and/or animals. (6)

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(Total 13 marks)

### B3.

Discuss ways of changing attitudes to the environment.

(Total 12 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR TOPIC B: 36 MARKS**

## Topic C: The Psychology of Health

Answer ALL questions.

### C1.

- (a) Outline **two** strategies for coping with stress. (4)
- (b) Evaluate strategies that might help an individual cope with stress. (8)

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(Total 12 marks)

### C2.

- (a) Describe the theory of reasoned action. (4)
- (b) Evaluate the theory of reasoned action. (4)
- (c) What problems might a local authority face in changing attitudes to healthy living? (4)

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(Total 12 marks)

### C3.

Many people report that their first taste of alcohol is not a pleasant experience and neither is their first cigarette. So there must be other reasons for addiction, such as imitation.

*Adapted from Brain 2002*

Discuss how learning theory might explain addiction to any **one** drug.

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(Total 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR TOPIC C: 36 MARKS**

**END**